

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD—AND ITS AGENCY IN THE AFFAIRS OF MAN, IN RELATION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editors of the Portland Advertiser:

Do we, as a people, regard, as we should, the agency of the Providence of God, in our affairs? Or do we not act as though there were no such agency; and too impudently proceed, as though we were the arbiters of our own destiny?—If there be any truth more firmly established than another, it is that "THE LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT REIGNETH," and that the minutest incidents in our lives are no less the objects of God's inspection, and government, and control, than are the worlds which revolve in the eternity of space, or the fixtures, and laws of the throne, or the throne itself, upon which is seated the maker, and upholder, and regulator of them all.

Even those who look upon the items which form men's actions, as being of too low and minute a nature for the observation of the Deity—(and there are those who profess this belief, notwithstanding the assurance of Divinity itself, that "our hairs are numbered," and "not a sparrow falls to the ground," without the notice of our Heavenly Father"—) few will question that national affairs, and the combined happiness, or misery, of millions, command the cognizance of the Supreme Being—and yet, when men engage in the strife of Politics, and seek to elevate to the high places of the Government their respective favorites, how few are those who "see a God employed," in governing, and controlling, in succeeding or defeating their aims?—It is not given to man, I know, to foresee the purposes of the Eternal, nor to penetrate the mysteries of the Divine will, or comprehend the invisible influences that emanate from the "Unseen God," or to know their tendencies, and terminations. But, it is given to him to comprehend the past, to confide in the wisdom which governed its results, and to acquiesce, and trustfully repose in the goodness of the Being who ruled, and overruled them all. And it is made man's duty to profit by the past, to treasure up those lessons of experience, and employ them for the government and regulation of his future life.

That lessons of high and grave import have been taught us, as a people, during the last fifteen years, no intelligent mind will doubt. That a reckless, and wayward spirit did madden, and bewilder the majority during much the longer portion of that period, and infuse into the rulers of this nation's affairs, baneful and kindred influences, and that these influences have been made to re-act upon the multitude, there is no more doubt, than there is, that the monster, SELF, has been made to triumph over PATRIOTISM; that an unexampled system of demoralization has lorded it over virtue, or, that the good every where, have been made to mourn over the prostration of the noblest principles, and the overthrow of the most useful institutions. Nor is all this more plain, than is the fact, that competence and virtue, have been shovelled aside from paths of responsibility and honor, to make room for the most selfish, the most corrupt, and incompetent, and in many instances the most profligate of our race! When that virtue—punishing proclamation was sent forth—"Gen Jackson will reward his friends, and punish his enemies;" and where the proof was given that this was not merely a boastful declaration, but one that was to be carried out to the letter, the "Tree of our Liberty" drooped, its leaves perished, its flowers were scattered, and desolation was felt in all its iron frame, and liberty-loving tendencies throughout the length and breadth of the land. The passport to Executive favor was definite. It was emblazoned on the outer walls of the Capitol—"He who is ready to stand by, and sustain me, in my measures;—in administering the government, according to my will; and, "the Constitution as I understand it," no matter what his qualification, or, of what complexion his virtue, let him come forward and be "rewarded,"—while he who will not sustain me thus shall be "punished." A thousand examples crowd upon my recollection of this shocking policy. Two shall suffice. Amos Kendall, illustrates the first, & Wm. J. Duane the last.

How true it is, that "when the wicked rule, the nation mourns." If there were not other proof of the truth of this scripture, than is to be found in our own history for the last fifteen years, the recorded proof of that period, is sufficient to endorse its truth. Do you ask—"Did God ordain this state of things?" My answer is—HE PERMITTED IT.

Worried out at last with the turmoil, the demoralization, and the calamities that ensued, and which were no less the natural product of this state of things than is the generation of Toads, in the staled air of the dungeon, the majority of the people sought a change; and chose Harrison, as the instrument to effect it. The nation rose from its prostrate and dishonored state, like a giant, and hope was seen in the sparkle of all eyes. The rays that had beamed from the glory of the prospect, were, however, scarcely shot across the land, before they were quenched, and extinguished forever! The power that "rules in the armies of Heaven, and among the children of men," and that "setteth up, and casteth down," whatsoever, and whosoever it pleaseth, interposed, and the nation was shrouded in mourning.

The discipline through which the nation had passed had been, indeed, severe. It has been, literally striped, and blood had been forced from every pore! All of which, there can be no doubt, was to bring us, as a people, to a right use of our relations to one another, to the constitution, and liberty, and to the God who had so mercifully, and kindly given us both, as well as to himself as to the great centre, and governor of all.

But there was another stripe to be given; and that were made to feel in the events that have succeeded the death of Harrison. We are taught by what has followed, the duty, (which we seemed not to have regarded in our choice of Harrison,) which was, to select not only a competent, and wise, and virtuous Chief Magistrate, but also one of like endowments for the second office. Our presumption was rebuked. We had arrived at the conclusion, that, because a President, had never, during his term of office, died, so, one could not die. For this presumption were we smitten, and we mourn, to this hour, under the effects of the blow. But this lesson, is also, of great value—nor will it, I hope, ever be lost upon us.

And now, in conclusion, I ask, what is it that has turned the eyes of the whole nation, almost as one man, to Henry Clay?—Why do so many thousands, who once idolized, Martin Van Buren, and his "illustrious predecessor," now contemplate their past devotions, many of them with regret, and some of them with remorse? Whence comes the dissensions in the ranks that were once so united, so formidable, and so overpowering? Whence but of the stripes we have had inflicted on us, and the lessons that have been taught us by Providence?—Like whipt children, men turn from the cause of the trouble, and shun the embrace that merited and secured the chastisement. They are sick of the past—and like men long enervated, and prostrated by fever, seek those reviving influences which will reestablish their health. This is the cause of the universal feeling towards Mr. Clay.

The election of Mr. Clay, could not have happened at any previous period. The fulness of time, had not come. The past, (since 1829 I mean) has not been in affinity with him, nor has he been in affinity with the past. His aims, were too lofty; his purposes too pure; his virtue too inflexible, and his powers too commanding. But now the delirium of the past has gone by—the phrenzy of the past has cooled—the suffering and disgrace of the nation, have been too intense, and too deep, and men who have not been altogether lost to a sense of duty to their Country, and to honor, and to the general welfare, turn to Mr. Clay, as the desert-scorched pilgrim turns to the refreshing water, that, in the midst of the great Savannah, gushes from its source.

It is of no use now to hold out false lights—the Texas gull-trap, has no spring to hold the feet of the traveller—the open, and scandalous traffic in office—the REWARD, for the services, though all are made to glitter from the President's house,—all will not do. The people have been punished for their confidence in Tyrants and Knaves, and will not consent to listen to the proffered overtures, and puerile whimperings of vanity and imbecility. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

THE CALEDONIAN.



ST. JOHNSBURY.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

An adequate Revenue with a fair Protection to American Industry.

Just restraints on the Executive Power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

A faithful administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale of it among all the States.

An honest and economical administration of the General Government.

An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential Office to a single term.

—HENRY CLAY.

LOCO FOCO PRINCIPLES.

To the victors belong the spoils—the re-establishment of the Sub-Treasury—swarms of Legationaries—Low Wages—favor to British Interests—Gold and Silver for office-holders and Rags for the People.

"I have at no time, nor any where, hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff Act of the last session, [1842] as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details."—MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Whigs of Caledonia County!

The Democratic Whigs of Caledonia County are hereby requested to meet in Convention at Danville, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June next at 11 o'clock, A. M. to consider the great questions now before the country and to be passed upon by the people in the autumnal elections, and to nominate candidates for Senators. The committee invite each and every true Democratic Whig in the County to be at the Convention. Several of our Delegates to Baltimore will be present. Friends, let us have a grand rally.

WM. MATTOCKS, } Co. Committee.
WM. O. FULLER, }
H. H. DEMING, }

May 24, 1844.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

By the Message of the President to the Senate and the accompanying orders, we publish to day, the reader will perceive that the "Great accident" is carrying on matters in relation to Texas with a high hand.—The publication of the documents has excited intense interest, and the press and the people are calling upon Congress to proceed to impeach the President—considering these measures tantamount to a declaration of war upon Mexico, when the Constitution gives such authority solely to Congress. The Tribune remarks:

"We ask the attention of every reader to the official developments in this paper of the Tyler Usurpation in perfidiously and clandestinely seeking to embroil the United States in a most unjustifiable War with Mexico. No words will adequately express the abhorrence with which this whole plot of Annexation and War must be regarded by the virtuous and peace ful. Let the truth be widely, promptly diffused, and it cannot fail to take deep, earnest hold on the public mind, and to overwhelm the conspirators with ignominy for ever.

—Is it possible that the House of Representatives will shrink from the discharge of its solemn duty of impeaching the nominal and responsible contriver of all this wrong and mischief! Should it do so, what misconduct on the part of a President can ever lead to his impeachment? Must not the power to impeach be regarded as a hollow mockery? Representatives of the American People! a mighty but a glorious responsibility, rests upon you! Do your duty!"

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether since the commencement of the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States, any Military preparation has been made or ordered by the President, for, or in anticipation of war; and if so, for what cause, and with whom was such war apprehended, and what are the preparations that have been made or ordered?—Has any movement or assemblage or disposition of any Military or Naval forces of the United States been made or ordered with a view to such hostilities?—And to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders or directions given for any such preparation, or for any such movement or disposition, or for the future conduct of such Military or Naval forces?" I have to inform the Senate that, in consequence of the declaration of Mexico communicated to this Government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, announcing the determination of Mexico to regard as a Declaration of War against her by the United States the definite ratification of any Treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that Republic to the United States, and the hope and belief entertained by the

Executive that the Treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate, it was regarded by the Executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, as large a portion of the Home Squadron under the command of Captain Conner as could well be drawn together; and at the same time to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the demands of the service at other encampments would authorize to be detached. The number of ships already in the Gulf and the waters contiguous thereto, and such as are placed under orders for that destination, and of troops now assembled upon the frontier, I refer you to the accompanying Reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments. It will also be perceived by the Senate, by referring to the orders of the Navy Department, which are herewith transmitted, that the Naval Officer in command of the fleet is directed to cause his ships to perform all the duties of a fleet of observation, and to apprise the executive of any indication of a hostile design upon Texas, on the part of any Nation, pending the deliberations of the Senate upon the Treaty, with a view that the same should be promptly submitted to Congress for its mature deliberation. At the same time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that the United States having by the Treaty of annexation acquired a title to Texas, which requires only the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other Power could be permitted to invade, and by force of arms to possess itself of, any portion of the territory of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the Treaty, without placing itself in a hostile attitude to the United States, and justifying the employment of any Military means at our disposal to drive back the invasion. At the same time it is my opinion that Mexico or any other Power will find in your approval of the Treaty, no just cause of war against the United States; nor do I believe there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Nevertheless, every proper measure will be resorted to by the Executive to preserve upon an honorable and just basis the public peace, by reconciling Mexico, through a liberal course of policy, to the Treaty.

Washington, May 15, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

From the documents accompanying the foregoing Message, we select the following as containing all that is important. The others are but repetitions of orders or details of the movements here ordered generally. The Secretary of War reports a force of 1150 men concentrated at Fort Jesup near Natchitoches.—Brig. Gen. Z. Taylor is designated to command them. The ships of War cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, or under orders for that station, are the steamer Union, frigate Potomac, sloop Vincennes, Vandalia, Preble and Falmouth, brigs Somers, Bainbridge and Lawrence. The Vandalia is ordered to Hayti, then to Pensacola, then, if she finds no orders thence to Vera Cruz. The Union is ordered to take out our Minister to Mexico, but this is countermanded by an order dated the 10th inst. in terms which indicate the Government's entire conviction of the sad city and fruitlessness of sending any minister to Mexico under existing circumstances. This counter order will be found below.

[Confidential]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 27, 1844.

Sir: Your arrival at Natchitoches you will consider yourself not merely as the immediate commander of the 1st military department, but also as the commander of a corps of observation, to be reinforced by orders from this place if deemed necessary.

In the first instance, that corps will consist of the seven companies of the second dragoons long in garrison at Fort Jesup, together with eight companies of the 3d infantry and eight of the 4th recently ordered thither.

With a view to the convenience of the receipt of supplies by water, the 4th infantry (and the 3d also, at your discretion) may, for the present, be held encamped near Natchitoches. It is supposed that a healthy position may be found in the pine woods in the neighborhood of that city; if not, health being of the higher importance, both regiments of foot may be encamped on the ridge near Fort Jesup.

Your headquarters may be established at either place, or you will shift from one to the other as may be found necessary.

The three corps will be held in readiness for service at any moment. Cavalry, arms and horse equipments have been ordered from Baton Rouge for the seven companies of Dragoons. Measures will also be taken to cause them to be remounted as soon as an appropriation shall be made for that object. In the mean time, they will be rendered effective on foot.

You will continue to receive instructions direct from this place. Your ordinary military communications will be made as indicated in the third paragraph of the orders of the War Department, dated the 17th instant; but in other matters confided to your judgment and discretion, (and the confidence is great,) your correspondence will be direct to the Adjutant General, for the information of the General-in-Chief and the higher authorities.

You will take prompt measures, in the first instance by a confidential officer, and subsequently by the ordinary mail or special express, as you may deem necessary, to put yourself in communication with the President of Texas, in order to inform him of your present position and force, and to learn and to transmit to this office (all confidentially) whether any and what external dangers may threaten that government or its people. Should such danger be found to exist, and appear to be imminent, you will collect and march the forces above indicated to the Sabine river, but not to proceed beyond the frontier without further instructions, keeping in readiness, in the case supposed, all necessary means of transportation, as well as ample stores of subsistence and ammunition.

By these instructions it is not meant to impress on your mind the belief that the Government apprehend hostility with any foreign Power. They are given to you for the purpose of enjoining circumspection and attention to the condition of your force. I repeat the injunction of confidence, and the full reliance reposed in your judgment and prudence by the Government.

I write under the instructions of the War Department,

in consultation with the General-in-Chief.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Z. TAYLOR,

Commanding 1st Mil. Dep. Fort Jesup, La

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1844.

Sir: A Treaty of annexation has been negotiated between the United States and the Republic of Texas, and will be immediately submitted to the Senate of the United States, now in Session for its advice and consent.

During the interval which will necessarily occur before the treaty is ratified or rejected, it is the part of prudence to guard against any aggressions on our commerce or the right of our citizens, which may be attempted by any foreign Government, or by persons claiming to act under its authority. You will therefore concentrate the vessels under your command.—The Vandalia, commanded by Commander Chancery, and Falmouth, Commander Sands, will without delay be ordered to join you, touching at Pensacola, and you will leave at that place the necessary orders.—They will sail from Norfolk as soon as some small repairs can be made.

You will, in your discretion, employ the vessels composing your squadron in cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to communicate frequently with Galveston; and occasionally show yourself at or before Vera Cruz, with such deviation to other parts as in your judgment may be best calculated to effect the objects of your general and special instructions.

You will be cautious in committing no violation of the rights of others, and resist and punish aggression on ours. If, while the question of annexation is pending, an armed force shall threaten an invasion of Texas, you will remonstrate with the commanding officer, and you will accompany your remonstrance with the assurance that the President of the United States will regard the execution of such a hostile purpose towards Texas, under such circumstances, as evincing a most unfriendly spirit towards the United States; and which, in the event of the treaty's ratification, must lead to actual hostilities with this country.

If you observe any preparations for such an invasion, you will without delay communicate the information to this department, that the President may submit the same to Congress.

You will communicate, as often as occasion may present itself, with the Chargé d' Affaires of the United States at Texas, and make your despatches to the Department as frequent as opportunity may offer.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN Y. MASON.

Commodore DAVEN CONNER,

Commanding Home Squadron, Pensacola.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1844.

Sir: The President of the United States having determined to send no Minister at present to Mexico, you will consider the order addressed to you on the 4th instant, to proceed to New Orleans, as revoked.

On your arrival at Pensacola, you will carry out the instructions previously addressed to you.

I am, respectfully, yours,

J. Y. MASON.

Lieutenant H. H. BELL,

Commanding U. S. Steamer, Union, Baltmore.

The Locofocos hold their National Convention at Baltimore this day, and there is some anxiety manifested as to the result. Things portend a stormy meeting, yet we think it quite likely there may be outward appearances of harmony at least; but the ill feeling engendered by the different rivals in the recent contentions of the party augur disjointed action, and defeat, if their principles even, or rather their want of principles, were not a sufficient cause of defeat.

However, one of the latest items of intelligence touching the probable result of the Convention, is from a Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce—loco authority.—It is this, "that the party have come to the conclusion that they cannot unite any better upon any other man than Van Buren,—that the Whigs are confident of electing Clay and with good reason." We shall know next week who the man is to lead the party in their Waterloo defeat—and we hope it may be Van Buren. His friends say, and he himself has said about the same, that the people were drunk when they defeated him before;—and it would be too bad after this not to let them have a chance to repeat the slander.

A HINT. The locofocos of Washington are busily engaged in circulating all manner of stuff about the country, to deceive and mislead; and we suggest, in order to give the truth fair play, that the Whigs loan their papers, and send them around to their friends. Let the light go forth, and the truth will prevail.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS. No more outbreaks in Philadelphia, and the wonted quiet of the City has been restored. Several persons who are accused of having killed their fellow beings during the riots have been apprehended and committed for trial; also persons accused of setting fire to the churches. Accounts still differ as to the party most in fault—one contending that it was the Irish, while others contend it was the Native Americans. The Grand Jury are soon to investigate the matter, when we shall doubtless get at the truth in the case.

THEY COME. Benton, Buchanan, Woodbury, Cass, and also the other half dozen expectants of the locofoco nomination for the Presidency have come out for the Annexation of Texas. We know of no Whig known to fame beyond his school district limits, who has taken this ground. It is very easy to discover from such facts who and what party seem bent upon adding more slave territory to the Union, and of bringing curses upon the present generation and entailing woes upon the future.

GEN. CASS AND TEXAS. The Washington Globe has published the expected letter of Lewis Cass, written May 16, in which he declares himself in favor of the immediate Annexation of Texas. The great reason which he urges is, that in case of war other nations might send troops to annoy us through Texas. For the same reason we might claim Canada and all other foreign contiguous territory.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The latest news from Mexico is, that the Government had got wind of the project of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and that the Mexicans were indignant towards the U. S. and the most determined hostility existed to the movement. Resistance to the utmost power of the Government would be made to defeat the measure and to recover Texas.

The Globe says that the Locofocos "laugh at the conduct of the Whigs." Upon which Prentice says: "When we were studying electricity in College, our worthy professor, on several occasions, made the boys form a circle and then threw the whole of them into a fit of hysterical laughter by passing an electric shock through their diaphragms. We

think that all the laughter, done by the Locofocos during the present canvass, will be caused by the passage of Whig lightning through their midriffs."

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.—We extract the following from an account of the anniversary of the Sunday School Union, in the New York Express—

Rev. Mr. Stockton, of the Methodist Church in Philadelphia, and formerly Chaplain to Congress, was the next Speaker. The address was an eloquent, as well arranged one, but having little connection with the objects of the meeting. The first fifteen minutes of his address was occupied with the relative feelings of practical and contemplative Christianity, making a sudden digression to the influence of Christianity upon the State, he said: "Look, sir, at the next nomination at Baltimore. [Sensation upon platform.] I allude to the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen. [Great cheering, with a few exceptions.] I am not here, as a Democrat, or as a Whig, but as a Christian, and as a Christian I regard this movement. As Mr. Frelinghuysen said to a deputation of his friends, who waited upon him recently to congratulate him upon his nomination, 'we are Whigs for Whigs last, Whigs always'—we are Christians first, Christians last, Christians always—[the applause.] If gentlemen of the Democratic party find fault with us for thus alluding to this subject, say to them, give us a better man!—[continued sensation] but until you do, we shall testify at the ballot box the feeling with which we regard the money thus paid to the Christian religion and the Christian man. [Great cheering and sensation.]

COUNTERFEITERS.—Last Tuesday, Reuben Bean, jr. of Kirby, came into this town and commenced the business of getting rich by dealing in counterfeit American half dollars. He commenced operations at the Centre in company with another man from Bradleyvale, of the name of John Towle, both of whom offered money, which was declined. They next came to the Plain—appearing to each other as strangers, offered counterfeit money at Hutcheson's tavern, and not succeeding there, Bean proceeded to Mr. D. Downing's jewelry shop, purchased some trifling article, took his change and went off, calling himself Clifford, of Barnet. It was not ascertained that the money he left there was counterfeit, when he was detained, while Towle escaped, and has not since been found. Bean was taken before Justice Kittredge, and pleading guilty, was fined \$100; and not finding bail was committed. From his appearance and story it was quite evident that he was a mere scapegoat of Towle's.

OH SHAME! The Montpelier Patriot has this its editorial head the shameful forgery of a local paper of Ohio, attributing to Henry Clay, the words, "We need no Protection, &c." The has been shown time & again to be a vile locofoco forgery, yet with that brazen effrontery, so characteristic of the Patriot, that paper parades it in the most conspicuous part of its columns. The only thing locofocoism seems to have now a days to sustain itself, is slander and abuse of the Whigs.

There is now and then a locofoco who is not but a little honest. At a recent locofoco meeting in Baltimore, a Mr. Scott, one of the great orators of the occasion, alluding to Mr. Clay said:

"I shall not attempt to deny the merits of Mr. Clay. He is an accomplished gentleman—a man of the world—an orator of whom not only his country but the world might be proud—a statesman of common ability—and if he should be chosen President, every man of every party might look up to him, in his office, and say, there IS A MAN."

The meeting was taken all aback by this frank and manly declaration, and the Whigs were so much pleased with it, that they could scarcely refrain from giving the speaker a round of applause.

THE LOCO FOCO LIES.

Whig Orgies.—Drunkennes.—I observe in the columns of certain Democratic journals, condemnations of the Amos Kendall stamp, a revival of the foolish imputation against the Whig party, that its political movements are characterized by drunkenness & debauchery. The late mammoth gathering at Baltimore is announced as degrading to the name and as devoted to the "Old Whig Orgies," &c. &c. When I deny these slanderous imputations upon the late Convention held at Baltimore, and the qualified pronouncement their national libels, without shadow of foundation in fact, I do so from personal observation and from my own knowledge. I was present at the commencement of the great gathering, and remained till the Convention adjourned, mingling with the crowds and moving with the masses everywhere and on all occasions, and I aver that by no semblance of the kind was this ever surpassed for sobriety, good order, or respectability. With the most extended opportunities for observation, I witnessed but one single instance of intoxication. I fearlessly appeal to the people of Baltimore to sustain all I affirm of the conduct of the multitudes composing the great gathering. These imputations of our enemies should be met and repelled in the outset, and branded, as they truly are, as gross lies and libels. The are weak inventions, engendered by fear, chagrin and disappointment. Such charges were suffered to injure our cause in the last contest, simply because they were passed as unworthy of contradiction. Let the revival of stale falsehoods be promptly met and crushed by our presses and our orators in the beginning. We cannot be fairly beaten—certainly we shall not be lied down.

A DELEGATE.

New Bedford Bulletin.

THE ARMY OF ANNEXATION. Day before yesterday eight companies of the United States Infantry passed down the river from St. Louis in the spacious and superb steamer Maria, bound for Fort Jesup, the frontiers of Texas. This regiment is composed of hardy, soldier-like men under the command of Lieut. Col. Hitchcock.

Two companies of mounted Dragoons belonging to the same Regiment, not being able to find room for themselves and horses in the crowded boat, will pass down in another steamer.—Pickensburg Sentinel, May 3.

WASHINGTON, May 16. ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY. An intelligent and sturdy "Democrat," on being introduced yesterday to Henry Clay, found him agreeable enough to get to him, that though he differed from Mr. Clay in politics, his wife was a good Whig, and often pressed him to change his politics. Mr. Clay replied, promptly and archly, that upon many questions, "he had found it good policy to take his wife's advice!" The gentleman replied that after that, he thought he should have to vote for Henry Clay.